

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
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## THE SITUATION.

Very important information regarding the rebel General Johnston's army is contained in the despatch of Secretary Stanton which we publish this morning. A courier from General Sherman arrived in Washington on Friday evening, bringing an account of an agreement for a suspension of hostilities and a memorandum of terms of surrender entered into by him with General Johnston on last Tuesday. These contained a provision that Johnston, his officers and soldiers should be restored to their civil rights under the government. A Cabinet meeting was held in Washington on Friday evening, when these terms were unanimously approved by President Johnson, General Grant and the Cabinet, and orders were issued for General Sherman to resume hostilities. In this connection Secretary Stanton produces a despatch sent by President Lincoln to General Grant on the 24th ult., at the time that Lee was endeavoring to bring about a political-military conference. Mr. Lincoln instructed General Grant to have no consultation with Lee except as preliminary to the surrender of the latter. These instructions are now approved by President Johnson as applied to the case of the rebel commander in North Carolina. Immediately after the Cabinet meeting broke up on Friday night General Grant left for North Carolina to direct operations against Lee Johnston.

Regarding the movements of Jeff. Davis, a rumor comes from Suffolk, Va., that the news of Lee's surrender reached him at Danville, Va., and that early the following morning he left for Greensboro, N. C., whence he is reported to have intended to have continued his journey to Texas, where he thought he could rally a sufficient force around him to continue the struggle. He was attended in his flight by a body of mounted men, and is represented to have declared that he would never leave the limits of "the confederacy" so long as he had a man left. Before leaving Danville Jeff. Davis issued orders for the evacuation of Weldon, N. C., and it is said that the only organized rebel force now between that place and Suffolk is the band under Whitford, whose men are daily deserting. The Richmond *Whig* of Friday stated that it was understood that Jeff. Davis and a few of his officers had reached Augusta, Ga., and made a show of re-establishing their government machinery there, preparatory to a flight to the Trans-Mississippi region.

Secretary Stanton states in one of his official despatches that General Stoneman's withdrawal from Salisbury, N. C., by order of General Sherman, will probably enable Jeff. Davis to escape to Mexico or Europe, carrying with him the immense accumulations of money which he has been for some time past securing in his own possession, including the specie deposits of the Richmond banks. Mr. Stanton says that Joe Johnston's negotiations look to this end.

The remains of President Lincoln were conveyed from Harrisburg to Philadelphia yesterday, where they will remain till Monday morning, and when they will then be brought to New York.

The arrangements for the reception of the remains of President Lincoln in this city to-morrow and for the obsequies on Tuesday were completed at the meeting of the joint special Common Council committee yesterday. The entire programme, route of march and order of procession, will be found in another portion of this morning's *Herald*. The funeral cortege will move from the City Hall on Tuesday afternoon at one o'clock, and during the time that it is in motion the church and fire bells will be tolled. The meeting which is to be held at Union square will assemble at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when religious services will be held and an address delivered by Hon. George Bancroft. The meeting will adjourn in time for those attending it to join in the procession. Mayor Guyer yesterday issued a proclamation requesting an entire suspension of business during to-morrow and Tuesday.

Messages to take proper action for participating in the last solemn honors to the remains of our late President were held by several additional organizations of the city yesterday, including the Chamber of Commerce. At the meeting of this body the committee appointed to participate in the ceremonies in Washington made their report, and it was resolved to co-operate with our municipal authorities in the arrangements for the funeral on Tuesday.

Further improvement in the condition of Secretary Seward and his son Frederick was apparent yesterday.

General Canby reports to the War Department that he captured in Mobile and its defenses on the west side of the bay one hundred and fifty pieces of artillery, one thousand rebels, large quantities of ammunition and supplies of all kinds, and three thousand barrels of cotton.

Nearly all of the guerrilla chief Mosby's men and officers have surrendered to General Hancock; but Mosby himself refuses to give up. Some of his own men are now hunting him, for the purpose of endeavoring to secure a reward of two thousand dollars which General Hancock has offered for his capture.

The reports regarding the rebel General Rosser's command are very conflicting. The other day it was rumored that Rosser was still in the Shenandoah valley, where he figured ignominiously under Early in the severe defeat of the latter by General Sheridan, and that he had sent in an offer of his surrender to General Hancock. From Suffolk there is now a report that Rosser was cut off from Lee's army south of Petersburg by General Sheridan's movements along the Southside Railroad; that he retreated to Danville, and that, although his force constituted a part of the rebel army of Northern Virginia, he refused to be bound by the terms of Lee's surrender, but that, his men refusing to serve longer, he was compelled to disband them, which he did on the 14th inst. It is said that General W. H. F. Lee succeeded in getting through with his command from Virginia, and joined Joe Johnston in North Carolina.

General Gordon, commanding at Norfolk, Va., has issued an order particularly directed to parole rebel soldiers of Lee's army and secession residents, informing them that so long as they obey the laws and show a spirit of cheerful loyalty to the government and the national flag they shall receive full protection, but that any manifestations of disrespect to either will not be overlooked.

The case of the steamer *Georgian*, the alleged Lake Erie rebel private vessel, which excited considerable interest some months ago, is revived by an affidavit recently made before a magistrate of Toronto by William J. Hyman, a resident of that city, who alleges that William L. McDonald and George T. Denison, a member of the Toronto City Council, were engaged in fitting her up for piratical operations, and that they had secured a large supply of war munitions to be placed on board of her.

President Johnson was visited by a number of ad-

dional delegations yesterday, including representatives of the State of Vermont. Brief addresses and replies were made in each case.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday bills were reported to change the name of the Mariners' Savings Institution of New York, and to change the boundaries of Prospect Park in Brooklyn. The Assembly amendments to the Fire Department Fund bill were taken up and adopted. Bills were passed to close Dwight street, Brooklyn, south of Elizabeth street; to amend the Soldiers' Voting law; and confirming all the proceedings of county, city and town authorities in regard to raising bounties for volunteers. The General Charity bill was reported favorably and made the special order for to-morrow. The bill to amend the Brooklyn Public Park act was discussed, and the Assembly amendments to the Brooklyn Fourth Avenue bill were concurred in. The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

In the Assembly bills were reported to amend the charter of the East New York and Jamaica Railroad Company; relative to the Croton aqueduct and certain streets in New York; and to provide for the payment of certain extraordinary expenses in Brooklyn. A motion was then made that the act in relation to the New York Central Railroad be made the special order for to-morrow. After a half-hour's discussion, which was lost, the bill was passed. The bill to amend the Brooklyn Gas Company to charge three dollars and fifty cents per one thousand feet for gas; to permit the Second Avenue Railroad Company to extend their tracks; and to incorporate the Metropolitan Public Conveyance Company.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The four gentlemen whose names Governor Fenton sent into the State Senate for confirmation as Fire Commissioners for this city soon after the passage of the bill establishing a paid fire department were rejected by that body last week. The Governor, however, re-nominated these gentlemen, and they were yesterday confirmed by the Senate. They are—Samuel Sloan, formerly President of the Hudson River Railroad, now president of an insurance company in this city; Charles C. Pluckney, engaged in the insurance business, and President of the Board of Councilmen in 1863; James W. Booth, a dyer, residing in the Ninth ward, and Maria K. Brown, a printer, an active fireman, and a member of Engine Company No. 23.

The dollar subscription movement for a monument in honor of our beloved late President is already being actively pushed forward. At a meeting of the employees of the *Herald* newspaper, held yesterday, appropriate resolutions were adopted and signed by eighty contributors, each of whom deposited his dollar for the fund at the time of writing his signature.

The surrogate of this county recently decided, in the case of Mitchell versus Mount, to allow the issue of an execution to satisfy a judgment against an executor, there appearing to be assets sufficient in his hands. The Supreme Court reversed this decision; but the Court of Appeals has just reversed the decision of the Supreme Court, holding that the allowance was a matter for the discretion of the surrogate.

Governor Fenton had a narrow escape from being severely injured, perhaps killed, on Thursday evening last, while leaving this city on a Harlem Railroad train, by a stone which a boy dashed through the car window. The youthful culprit was arrested and given in charge of the police. On the day previous a lady received serious injuries on one of the trains of this road by a similar act of savagery.

Within the past few days a man named Nelson Stewart, residing on Staten Island, has been arrested on charge of having been extensively engaged in counterfeiting. In his house were found some counterfeit bills and plates and material which it is alleged were designed for the manufacture of others. His case is now under investigation in this city.

John R. Edgington, Charles H. Daniels and Charles S. Cowing were yesterday locked up for trial on the charge of having, early yesterday morning, attacked and beaten Michael Cotter, on the corner of Houston and Greene streets, and stolen from him a gold watch and diamond bracelet.

The remains of the late Colonel Murphy, of the Sixty-ninth regiment, National Guard, were yesterday conveyed from his late residence to the Church of the Transfiguration, where appropriate religious services took place. Thence they were taken to the City Hall and deposited in the Governor's Room. The funeral procession will move from the City Hall at two o'clock this afternoon, and the body of the brave deceased, who fell in one of the recent battles in Virginia, will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery.

The United States bark *Vulturno*, loaded with hay, caught fire yesterday afternoon, while lying in the North river, and was almost totally destroyed.

Fires occurred yesterday morning at 439 Fifth avenue and 75 and 77 Wooster street, destroying about two thousand dollars worth of property in each case.

We learn from a private letter that a young man named John Brown, a seaman on the gunboat *Ada*, was recently shot at St. Ingoes. It seems that Brown had in some manner passed the negro sentry and been on shore picking up oysters. He was ordered to return to the vessel. While going by the colored guard Brown made use of some insulting language, whereupon the negro raised his gun and deliberately shot him down. He died a few hours afterwards. Brown was a resident of Wrentham, Mass.

Stocks, gold and governments were firm yesterday. Gold ranged from 149½ to 150½ in the room down town. The closing price at the up town evening board was 149½.

There was less activity in commercial circles yesterday; but the markets maintained the firmness noticed in our yesterday's issue. The firmness in the gold market had the effect of causing holders to demand higher prices in some instances, but in the absence of any domestic produce was quiet. Cotton was active and 2c. 3c. higher. On Change the four market was quite active and firmer. Wheat was in improved request, and higher prices were demanded. Corn and oats were dull and heavy. The pork market opened active and firm, but closed dull and drooping. Beef was steady, while lard was firmer, with an increased demand. Freight were dull. Whiskey was quiet and lower.

## Andrew Johnson a War Democrat—Our Foreign Policy Under His Rule.

The more we study Andrew Johnson's character and antecedents, the more strongly are we led to believe that he is eminently the right man in the right place for the present situation of our affairs, both domestic and foreign. His type of mind, while devoid of religious cant, seems as direct and forcible as that of Oliver Cromwell; and he clearly entertains for the rebellious, slaveholding aristocracy lately dominant in the South, a scorn as bitter and deep-rooted as that which inspired the words and acts of England's Lord Protector in his forcible dissolution of the Long Parliament. "For shame," said Oliver, stamping with his foot as a signal for the soldiers to enter; "for shame. Get you gone! Give place to more honest men: to those who will more faithfully discharge their trust. You are no longer a government: I tell you, you are no longer a government."

Very much in the spirit of this incisive speech have been President Johnson's repeated iterations that it was the slaveholding aristocracy of the South who had incited and carried on war against the life of the nation; that their continued existence was "antagonistic to the principles of free democratic government;" and that "the time had come when this rebellious element of aristocracy must be punished;" when it must "give up the ghost;" and when "its possessions must be divided out among the loyal and worthy laborers of any and all colors." The wholesale measures of confiscation herein suggested will require no interpolation of the national executive or legislative powers for their enforcement. There were but few large slaveholders in the South previous to the war, whose plantations and human chattels were not heavily mortgaged; and with the last four years of closed ports, and the exchange of all their goods for worthless rebel scrip or currency, there can be to-day scarcely half a dozen

large landholders in the rebellious States whose overburdened possessions will not be swept into new hands by the natural and peaceful action of the laws enforcing payment of just debts. Except in a few flagrant cases, no other steps, to produce an entire change of the Southern proprietorial class, will be required than to allow a just and prompt enforcement of the laws for collecting debts as they existed in each State previous to the rebellion.

In attempting to forecast what will be the foreign policy of President Johnson's administration, we have to guide us by his emphatic declaration that he is "in favor of the Monroe doctrine throughout;" and his opinion, boldly expressed last June, "that the time is not far distant when, with the rebellion crushed, we shall say to Napoleon that he cannot establish a monarchy in Mexico." It must also be remembered in this connection that Andrew Johnson is not, and never has been, a member of the republican party. He has been a Jacksonian democrat all his life, believing in State sovereignty to the extent of allowing each State to regulate its own domestic concerns, such as the right of suffrage and so forth—provided only that the authority of the Union shall be paramount in all national issues. It was as a war democrat that he was nominated for the Vice Presidency to balance the renomination of our late President, who was a republican of whig antecedents; and as a vigorous and perhaps rough-handed war democrat of the mixed Cromwellian, Jacksonian, "manifest destiny" and "Monroe doctrine" types, Andrew Johnson by faithfully representing the genius of our people will carve out for himself a splendid name in the world's history.

We have seen that confiscation, or an entire change of the Southern proprietorial class, will be enforced by the natural course of the laws relative to debt, even without any direct interference on the part of our national government; and, in like manner, the Monroe doctrine will enforce itself by the spontaneous action of our enterprising merchants and disbanded soldiers, under the precedents established by France and England in conceding belligerent rights to the South, without involving the United States in any just cause of quarrel with foreign nations. We have never recognized Maximilian's usurpation, while we have expressly recognized and held relations with the national republic of Mexico. Our merchants, therefore, may sell ships-of-war, arms and all the munitions of belligerency to the popular Mexican authorities; nor can our government be well held responsible if a third or one-half the veteran soldiers, of both sides, in our recent civil war choose to drift over the Rio Grande after their disbandment, and to take part in driving back across the Atlantic a foreign usurper who was imposed on an unwilling people by foreign bayonets and domestic fraud.

It is well known that the Canadians would long ago have striven to secure admittance into the Union but for the bugaboo of slavery in the South, and the fear of a fugitive slave law to be extended over their territory—two points which have been constantly held in terror before them by the subtle agents and stipendiaries of the British connection. Now that the whole Union is free, it requires no seventh son to foretell how rapidly the Canadians must gravitate towards annexation; nor does it need any very powerful spirit of prophecy to teach us that the now dominant anti-slavery sentiment of the United States cannot, for any great length of time, tolerate the existence and rivalry near our shores of the slave-holding and slave-importing colonial government of Cuba. Spain has never been so wisely governed as to avoid giving us once or twice in each year just cause of war; and should a movement for achieving independence of European thrall break out suddenly some fine day in the entire group of West India islands—French, English and Spanish—we have the precedents of their respective governments in our late struggle to justify our merchants in equipping war vessels and privateers for the "belligerent" insurgents; nor could our national authorities be properly or successfully called upon to take active measures for the prevention of a large migration of veteran military pilgrims from our shores to take part in the conflict for popular institutions in all neighboring islands.

Andrew Johnson has already given the rebel chiefs of the South notice to clear out of the country as rapidly as possible. Our people do not thirst for their blood, and will be glad if a majority of the ringleaders escape to the obscurity and protracted punishment of exile in foreign lands. But if they remain here and permit themselves to be captured, President Johnson, reflecting the sentiments of the nation, is firmly resolved that they shall be held to their full legal responsibility for treason—that highest of all crimes known to the law of nations. On some such basis as this, together with the enforcement of the "Monroe doctrine" and an adherence to the policy of territorial expansion or "manifest destiny," President Johnson, as a war democrat, will command the confidence and promote the highest interests of our whole country. Seven-tenths of our soldiers in the field are members of the war democratic church, who never held anti-slavery principles previous to the firing on Fort Sumter. It is in the civil service and the non-combatant branches of the army that the original abolition promoters of our civil strife have chiefly burrowed. Let our new President give us a general clearing out of these drones by a resolve that none who have not taken active part in the war for the nation's life shall be fed at the nation's table, while equally competent disbanded or wounded soldiers remain unprovided for, and he will have taken a long step towards purifying our political atmosphere and enthroning himself in the affections and respect of the American people.

## The Obsequies of President Lincoln.

The obsequies of the late President will take place in this metropolis to-morrow and Tuesday, and it does not require the foresight of a prophet to predict that it will be the grandest, most imposing and solemnly pompous ceremony ever witnessed here. Grand and imposing, not only in the number of participants and external show, but doubly so in the sincerity of grief, of which the parade will be but the outward type and symbol. The inexpressible sorrow for the fate of this good and just man has found a silent voice in the universal draperies of mourning which, since the time of his death, have likened this great city unto a vast necropolis, and in the subdued hearts of its million of people. During the two ensuing days that sorrow, respect and veneration for the dead will be demonstrated

in the highway of the metropolis in a fashion such as the world never saw before.

The preparations for the reception of Mr. Lincoln's remains upon their arrival to-morrow forenoon are now nearly complete. The military display will be superb, and for the civic arrangements it is only necessary to say that on Tuesday the whole city will follow his coffin. The committee of the Common Council have decided to lay the body in State, not within the Governor's Room in the City Hall, as was supposed, but in a temporary portico in front of the door, erected for that purpose. This portico is directly at the head of the double staircase leading from the rotunda to the Governor's Room. The people will be permitted to ascend one stairway, pass the body, take a last look at all that remains on this earth of honest Abraham Lincoln, and descend on the other side. With proper arrangements and a strong military guard, all who desire to pay this last sad tribute to the dead may do so with convenience and in perfect order. It is calculated that a hundred persons a minute can thus view the body, so that there will be ample time for every one to do so. We remind the people that all efforts to crowd upon each other, or disarrange the order set down, will only obstruct the proceedings, and cause disappointment to many. The vast stream of visitors can enter the hall by one door and retire at another, without causing the least confusion, if they are only patient and forbearing with each other, and with those who have the management of the solemn ceremonies.

We would have preferred, and if it is not too late would now suggest to the committee that it would be infinitely better to have selected the fine esplanade in front of the hall for this occasion. A temporary covering might be raised to protect the *catafalque* and coffin from the weather, a strong railing enclosing the esplanade, and a military guard surrounding the whole enclosure. The public could enter at Broadway side, and retire on Park row. This would enable a much larger number to see the body, and it would avoid the crush in the rotunda, doorways, and on the narrow stairs, which, we may add, are only protected by a very low balustrade. Besides, thousands in the Park and in the adjoining houses, who may not care to venture within the building, would be content with a sight of the magnificent *catafalque* and coffin. They would thus, at least to a certain extent, become participants in the obsequies. We regret that this plan was not adopted.

## The Plague in Russia—Origin, Extent and Effects of the Visitation.

The city of St. Petersburg, the capital of the Russian empire, has been afflicted since the last days of March with the presence of a severe and very fatal epidemic, which has carried off a large number of the inhabitants; and, culminating recently in a frightful mortality among the laboring and more destitute classes, its ravages have assumed the proportions of a plague. This fact has naturally alarmed the authorities, having charge of the public health in the countries lying adjacent to the empire, while the Custom House and Quarantine officers of New York—a city which has such rapid and almost uninterrupted communication with the subjects of the *Czar*—sounded a note of warning in the *Herald* yesterday morning.

The malady has been called the Siberian plague, and some of the enthusiastic friends of freedom in Europe have not hesitated to assert their belief that it has been sent as a mark of Divine retribution on Russia for her executive severity in driving so many persons yearly to slaken, die and rot in those dreary wastes in which the disease has, as they allege, originated, and from which it has been blown to the more thickly inhabited frontier posts, and thence to the gilded city of the Alexanders. Be this as it may, there is no doubt that St. Petersburg, as well as many other parts of Russia, suffers under an affection which is at once sudden in its appearance, acute, febrile and malignant in its attack, and very mortal in its consequences; and, although we do not believe that this "plague" will ever be numbered with those which have desolated, at different periods in the history of the world, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Italy, and the cities of Rome, Constantinople, London and Paris, we do not hesitate to say that the presence of the disease, just at this moment, will have a very damaging effect on the commerce and finances of Russia.

Tracing the course of the malady, it appears to have originated on the Asiatic side of the Ural Mountains, whence it slowly threaded its way to St. Petersburg, increasing as it went by feeding on numerous victims taken from an impoverished, under-fed, ill-clad and overworked population. Wherever it appeared all employment was at once suspended. The alarmed and excited people fled before it towards the towns, and thus aggregated the contagion in municipal centres, from which it spread to the metropolis. So numerous were the deaths in St. Petersburg for some days, that the publication of official returns of the number of cases ceased about the 3d of April, the hospital accommodations failed, and hundreds of thousands of rubles, taken from the government treasury or private purses, were in process of appropriation, with the view of securing shelter and relief appliances for the patients. Physicians reached the city from Cracow, Warsaw, and some of the towns of Poland, to tender their services to the sick; but, notwithstanding all this liberal and charitable exertion, the disease advanced steadily westward until it reached the Prussian frontier and showed itself, in a milder form, in the towns of Konigsberg, Dantzig and Gumbinnen. In the Waldai hills, lying south-west of St. Petersburg, whole villages are said to have been depopulated. There was no trace of the epidemic in Poland, a severe form of typhus fever existing, however, in the district of Konin; the town of Kolo, the seat of government of the place, having a great many deaths.

Such was the situation on the morning of the 4th of April. At this moment the English, French, Austrian, Prussian and Italian governments addressed official inquiries by telegraph to the Russian authorities, as well as to their own representatives resident in St. Petersburg and in the coast towns of the Baltic, as to the nature and extent of the disease, and the prospect of its alleviation, extension or subsidence. Taken as a whole, the replies indicate that the complaint does not possess the very contagious character first ascribed to it; that it was wrong to designate it as a plague, but that its true character not really known. The *Union Medicate* of Paris, speaking on the subject, says: "The newspapers have announced that

Russian ships have been put in quarantine at Dunkirk as a measure of precaution against the epidemic prevailing in Russia. The information we have obtained enables us to declare that no order proscribing this measure has been sent from Paris. The most recent information shows that this epidemic, the nature of which is still unknown, has begun to decrease." In the British House of Commons on the 6th instant, Sir George Grey, Secretary of State, announced that England—ever alive to the security of her commercial interests—had sent instructions to Sir A. Buchanan, her minister at St. Petersburg, to make without delay the fullest inquiries into the subject, and to send from time to time all the information he could obtain as to the origin, nature and progress of the disease, and the treatment of it. Instructions were also sent to her representatives at Berlin, Vienna, Copenhagen and Stockholm, and to the consuls at the Baltic ports, to send full information as to the disease, should it appear in any of those parts of Europe. A medical officer was also directed to proceed to St. Petersburg to investigate and report upon the disease, and the officers of customs ordered to exercise the utmost vigilance in the examination of vessels coming from the Baltic. In reply Sir A. Buchanan said that the disease is stated to be a fever never in Russia, but not unknown in other parts of Europe, and it is said to be diminishing. Lord Napier said that the Prussian Minister of the Interior had told him that an unknown disorder had appeared along the valley of the Vistula; but that he was not aware that it came from Russia. The consul at Dantzig says that the disorder prevalent in that district is a complaint of the brain, chiefly affecting children. The consul at Warsaw said that some cases of typhus occurred there; but no disease having the proportions of an epidemic disorder had appeared in Poland. The consul at Konigsberg reports that no particular epidemic disorder existed there, and the consul at Memel said that no symptoms of the disease appeared in that district nor in the adjacent Russian provinces; and a telegram from the consul at Stettin reported that no epidemic disorder prevailed there.

Our latest reports from Vienna assure us "that the imagination plays a tolerably large part in the propagation of the rumors which depict the horrors of this new plague." Late and reassuring despatches had, to a great extent, quieted the public mind in Paris, in face of the fact that very many Russians were daily arriving there in an endeavor to "run away from the plague." What, then, is the nature of this visitation?—what the main exciting cause of the malady? Dr. Charles Marchison, of London—than whom no higher authority on such a subject exists in the Old World—replies to these queries in such a lucid manner that we borrow his words. He says:—"If the details furnished by foreign physicians are to be relied on, it is not a new pest which has invaded the world, nor has the disease any relation whatever to Asiatic cholera. The malady is evidently relapsing fever, which, under different designations, has been well known in Britain and Ireland for nearly two centuries, which constituted a great part of the Irish epidemic of 1847, and which about the same time was very prevalent in Upper Silesia and in other parts of Germany. The Russian disease corresponds with relapsing fever in every particular save one—viz, its great fatality; but this difference is apparent rather than real, and is attributable to an admixture of ordinary typhus. The mortality from relapsing fever has rarely exceeded three per cent; but almost all epidemics of relapsing fever have co-existed with epidemics of typhus, of which the average mortality is nearly twenty per cent. Hence the aggregate mortality of an epidemic of the two diseases varies with the proportion of typhus." And again:—"The causes assigned for the Russian epidemic are the crowding into St. Petersburg of forty-three thousand laborers in search of work, but more particularly the unusual destitution among the poor, and their recourse to unwholesome food, such as bread containing a large quantity of horned rye. The epidemic, we are told, is 'exclusively confined to the poorer classes.' In this respect the relapsing fever of Russia is not singular. In this country the disease has always been confined to the poorest classes. In most of the accounts of Irish epidemics of relapsing fever, and in that of the Silesian epidemic, it is stated that the inhabitants were not only starving, but that they subsisted on unwholesome articles of diet—such as the roots of trees, grass, fungi, &c. The public need be under little apprehension as to the importation of the Russian epidemic into England. The more formidable of the two diseases composing it is here (in London) already."

Viewing the subject from our own—yet healthy—standpoint on this side of the Atlantic, we think that it is eminently right and proper that the most strict precaution should be enforced, so as to guard against the advent, by imported contagion, of this epidemic, or plague, whichever it may be. Our city authorities should be active in their co-operation with the quarantine officers; and, now that the warm but rather enervating weather of early spring is upon us, New York should have such a thorough cleansing, both in street, lane and alley, that disease may find no cradle within its limits, nor sickness from abroad have any foothold.

Our people are happily free from the everyday causes which engender such disorders in other lands; being well paid for their work, fully employed, well fed, comfortably clad, and for the most part decently housed. They inhabit a city enjoying the greatest hygienic advantages of location, so that nothing but municipal official neglect, or a special visitation of Providence, should ever place us under such an affliction as now exists in St. Petersburg, the consequences of which threaten to materially derange both the financial and commercial systems of the Russian empire.

## The Russian Plague.

QUARANTINE AT PORTLAND AND THE PLAGUE. The Siberian plague which is scouring Russia has already spread into Germany. Two-thirds of the emigrant passengers brought by the Montreal Steamship Company into Portland are Germans. No quarantine regulations of any kind are enforced at Portland. As soon as the vessels touch the wharf the emigrants walk ashore, and often stop at once into crowded railroad cars and pursue their journey to New York. In this city there exist certain quarantine regulations, which ought to be rendered more stringent. In Portland there are absolutely none. A short time ago we held out the hand of friendship to Russian officers. We are improving on that idea now, and courting the acquaintance of a Russian plague.

## The Flagship Hawk Destroyed by Fire.

Cairo, April 23, 1865. The Mississippi squadron flagship *Hawk* was yesterday destroyed by fire at Mount City this morning. No particulars are given.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1865.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY. By direction of the President the Department of Virginia, and such parts of North Carolina as may not be occupied by the command of Major General Sherman, and including the Army of the Potomac, will constitute the Military Division of the James. Major General H. W. Halleck, United States Army, is assigned to the Military Division of the James. General Orders No. 65, current series, assigning Major General Ord to the command of the Department of the South, is revoked. General Ord will retain command of his present army and report to General Halleck.

## THE PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE.

President Johnson has removed his quarters from his hotel to the residence of the Hon. Samuel Hooper, on H street. Mr. Hooper is away with the funeral cortege of the late President.

## CONDITION OF MRS. LINCOLN.

Mrs. Lincoln has not sufficiently recovered to remove from the White House. She is more composed, however, and is undecided whether to return to Illinois or not.

## ORDERS OF THE COMMANDER OF WASHINGTON AND ITS DEFENSES.

Since the murder of President Lincoln it has been decided by General August that no one be allowed to pass the pickets or forts, enclosing this city unless on a written pass from headquarters, or when personally known to the officer in charge or commander of a fort. Canal boats on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal are allowed to pass, subject to check at different points. Citizens, however, do not require passes to leave the city by railroad going north.

## ARRIVAL OF REBEL OFFICERS.

General Payne, commander of a division in Fitz Hugh Lee's cavalry, and two hundred rebel officers—prisoners of war—were sent from this city this morning to the prisoners' camp at Johnson's Island, Ohio, for safe keeping.

## ORDERS RELATIVE TO PAROLED PRISONERS.

General Auger has issued an order directing all paroled prisoners of war in this District to report to the Provost Marshal, where the residence of each prisoner, with his name and rank, will be recorded, and none will be allowed to wear rebel uniform. Each prisoner is directed to report in person at the office where his name is registered once in every ten days.

## SENTENCES OF RETURNED REBELS.

Within the past few days a large number of Marylanders and Virginians, who were prominent in the guing of the rebellion, and including some prominent citizens, have returned to this city. They were with General Lee's army, and are allowed to go to their homes, according to the cartel. Some of them are yet bitter in their feelings, and express their intention to return to the South when exchanged, and, if required, to again raise their hands against our flag. The most of them, however, admit that the South is overpowered, that the war is at an end, and that they are glad to get home again. One of these men relates the singular incident that the same person who owned the farm on which the fighting commenced at the first battle of Manassas, also owned the house in which General Grant and General Lee drew up the articles of surrender. Many Alexandrians are nightly presenting themselves to the pickets outside of that city, and come in to talk.

## MOSEBY NOT YET SURRENDERED.

The announcement of the actual surrender of Mosby upon the terms granted to the rebel Army of Northern Virginia, may have been a little premature. The fact are that Mosby, attended by some of his officers, had an interview on Tuesday last, at Berryville, Va., with General Chapman, and stated that he was expecting to hear daily from General Johnston. If Johnston should surrender Mosby was willing to bring in all his men and surrender on the same terms, or if Johnston should be defeated in battle Mosby would surrender on the terms accorded to General Lee; but he asked an armistice of eight days to ascertain the facts expected. General Chapman gave him until Thursday last, when another interview was to be had. In the meantime General Chapman, with the First Division of the Nineteenth Army corps, received marching orders, and the conclusion of the negotiations was left to Major General Hancock. During the interview on Tuesday Mosby and his officers expressed themselves in terms of bitter denunciation of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. They said it was a great national calamity to the South, as well as to the North; that it was the heaviest blow that could, at this moment of anticipated pacification, be given to the South, and that if the murderers came within their lines and could be apprehended he should be promptly seized and delivered over to the United States authorities.

## A LIKENESS OF RICHARD CORDEY PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Mr. Cordey, of New Jersey, to-day presented to President Johnson a likeness of Richard Cordery, sent him some time since by the Great Commoner of England.

## MEETING OF THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION.

There was a meeting of the members of the theatrical profession now sojourning in Washington on Friday, at which resolutions were passed in relation to the death of President Lincoln, deploring, in addition to the national loss, the loss to them of a kind patron and friend, and denouncing Booth as a fiend for his act, and pledging themselves to hold no friendly intercourse with any person who shall give utterance to the least sympathy with secession.

## Obsequies of the Late Colonel Mathew Murphy.

The remains of the lamented Colonel Murphy, of the Sixty-ninth New York State National Guard (Corcoran Legion), were conveyed yesterday from his private residence to the Church of the Transfiguration, where solemn high mass was performed. The body was then conveyed to the City Hall, where it was received by the Common Council. The body was laid in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, under a guard of the Sixty-ninth regiment, ornamented with silver, a wreath of immortelles was placed on the breast of the coffin, while the lower half of the coffin was draped with the Stars and Stripes. The coffin was placed in a casket, which was placed a cross, formed of white camellias and jessamine. The face of the deceased presented the calm repose of death, and the features were as fresh as those of a man in the prime of life. The funeral cortege will start from the City Hall at two o'clock to-day, escorted by detachments from the Sixty-ninth and Ninety-ninth regiments, as also a number of the members of the Fenian Brotherhood.

## ORDER OF FUNERAL PROCESSION.

Platoon of Police.  
Band.  
Sixty-ninth regiment.  
Carriage for Clergyman.  
Col. O'Mahony.  
Col. Reid.  
Col. Murphy.  
Col. Sullivan.  
Capt. Sullivan.  
Capt. McGuire.  
Capt. Goodwin.  
J. J. Mahon.  
J. B. Kirker.  
Brig. Gen. Dodge.  
Col. Lynch.  
Col. De Laep.  
Dr. H. B. Bingham.  
Capt. Dunn.  
Capt. Dorman.  
Capt. Hargrave.  
W. H. Roberts.  
P. O'Rourke.

## Officers of the Legion.

Officers of the Second corps.  
Other volunteers, at the Astor House, the day, at half-past one P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of Colonel Mathew Murphy, who fell in the late battle of the Virginia.

## Enlisted men of Legion.

Enlisted men of Second corps.

## Ninety-ninth regiment and Fenian Brotherhood.

Carriages.

The line of march will be from the Park up Broadway to Eighth street, and thence to Tenth street ferry and Calvary Cemetery.

## REGIMENTAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS N. Y. S. G.,  
New York, April 23, 1865.

The officers of this command are hereby directed to assemble, in fatigue